

WOMAN'S HERALD

Devoted to the Household, the Fashions and the Activities of Women

MARY MARSHALL, Editor.

DAILY DEPARTMENT OF THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Correspondence is invited Address all communications to the Woman's Editor of The Washington Herald

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1915.

The Girl Alone.

There are so many pessimists, and one hears on every hand so many gloomy statements about modern conditions that when a cheerful little woman like the Travelers' Aid worker at the Union Station tells you that Washington is a safe place for young women to be alone you feel as if a load had been taken off your shoulders. And this young woman sees many pitiful cases in the course of every day's work. She sees the harder, seamier side of life, and she knows human nature under its most trying aspects. Yet she is an optimist. And her optimism is very welcome.

"This optimism even goes further than that," she tells you that now when we have been told to believe that everything is much worse off than it ever was before, when our papers are full of stories of distress and unemployment, of sorrow and misery, that in this very year there have been fewer cases of distress brought to the Travelers' Aid here in Washington than previously. Apparently things are getting better in some respects. The seeds of reform which we have been sowing for many years past have actually sprouted and some of them are bearing fruit.

TOMORROW'S MENU.

"What's the matter?" says the doctor. "Very ill?" says the patient. "What have you been eating?" says the doctor.

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"Only Two White Slave Cases in Three Years," Says Travelers' Aid

Although 2,561 Travelers at the Union Station Have Been Aided Within a Year, Washington is Ranked as One of the Safest Terminals in the Country for the Young Woman Alone.

What would you do if you suddenly found it necessary to send your pretty fourteen-year-old girl away from New York to some place down in Virginia, and it was necessary for her to change cars in Washington, and you knew no one at all here who could meet her and help her from one train to the other? What would you do if you were a very old woman almost too feeble to travel alone, but because of some sudden change of fortune found it necessary to come alone and unmet to Washington? What would you do if when you got to Washington you found that you had been robbed of every cent you had and there was no one to meet you to provide you with the wherewithal to go to your destination? What would you do if you had been foolish enough to come to Washington, a stranger because some man had promised to give you a good job when you got here, and if when you reached the city it suddenly occurred to you that the young man who met you probably had got you to come to Washington for some other purpose?

You would go to one of the two Travelers' Aid Society workers who are to be found at the Union Station—you couldn't mistake them, for they wear neat black uniforms with white collars and cuffs, and they wear where every one can see their badge marked "Travelers' Aid." If you didn't know enough to go to one of these young women the porter or the conductor or the policeman to whom you had made known your plight would take you to one of these young women. In the case of a young girl traveling alone, the thing to do would be to communicate with the Travelers' Aid agent in the city from which she started, and this young woman would wire on to the Travelers' Aid in the terminal to which the young girl was bound, who, in turn, would meet the young girl and do anything for her that the most careful of big sisters could do.

When a representative of The Woman's Herald talked yesterday with one of the young women who spends her waking

hours within the marble splendor and the ceaseless bustle and hurry of the Union Station, she was delighted to find a real true optimist.

"Washington is one of the safest terminals in the country," she said. "I came here from Detroit where the number of girls who are decoyed into the city for immoral purposes is very large. In other cities the same situation prevails. But here, although there is plenty for the Travelers' Aid to do, there is very little white slave work. In all my experience here for the last three years, I can recall but three 'white slave' cases that came under my care. The fact that Washington is not a factory city makes part of the difference. There is almost no call for unskilled, uneducated young women here and it is usually the uneducated girl who falls a victim of the 'white slave'."

But the number of people—men, women and children—who are "stranded" in this terminal is enormous. There seems to be an opinion in other parts of the country that Washington is a sort of perfectly paradise where there is enough and to spare for every one. If they can only get as far as Washington they think they will be provided for for the rest of their lives. It is our business to try and provide them with work. First, if they have no place to go we see that they have shelter for the night. If they are mothers with children—as they frequently are—we take them to the Florence Crittenton Home. If they are young women, we take them to the Young Women's Christian Home. Then we do what we can to provide them with work, and with the local charities or with the police and see what we can do to get them back to their home. There is a great deal of work for this sort of thing to be done in Washington because there is so little call for unskilled labor. You know how it is here. Unless a woman is trained for her work she hasn't much chance of finding work.

"Then there are always a great many strangers here who simply need assistance in changing cars. They come here on their way North or South, and have to be helped from one train to another. We often receive wires from other cities to be on the lookout for such persons and we protect them from the danger that might come to them if strangers assisted them. There are often men who offer to assist young women traveling alone. Perhaps they are honest in their intentions, but we cannot tell. The safest way is to protect the girls from this assistance."

Then the representative of The Woman's Herald asked this interesting young woman—one of the two guarding angels who hover over the Union Station day and night—if she could have her name, if she would have her picture, but the young woman declined.

"We try to work very quietly," she said. "We can be more helpful if we make no mention of our name in the public eye. There are many very interesting stories that I might tell, but we regard the occasion of our work as one of simply having been unfortunate for the time being. They are not in any way ashamed of their position. If they are two young women in question are under the supervision of the Washington branch of the Young Women's Christian Association. Although there is yet no national association of the various Travelers' Aid throughout the country—that is the goal toward which the 'Aids' are working, the occasion of our work is the heartiest cooperation and one of the most valuable parts of the work done in any of the cities is the work through the cooperation of the local charities and another. The wires are sometimes kept busy with these calls for help for girls and women and children watching and guided by these guardian angels of the traveler. The record for the year ending with February 1, shows that there have been 2,561 cases aided by the two Travelers' Aid at the Union Station.

WHERE WOMEN WIN

WOMEN of Washington are presented a winning offer of the new spring styles—HERBIECH with their new Spring Shoes—\$15.00 worth of candy and cosmetics.

With every pair of their nationally famous women's shoes—HERBIECH's new Spring Shoes—\$15.00 worth of candy and cosmetics.

The men folks are not overlooked in this great free distribution—for there are boxes of 25 Offendering La Anita shoe straight cigars and O'Sullivan's Rubber Heels, or 3 pairs of KNO-TAIR Black Silk Hosiery and O'Sullivan's Rubber Heels—with every pair of HERBIECH's famous men's shoes.

The shoes are the famous trade-mark which HERBIECH has specialized upon for many years. They are the newest spring styles and offer the widest choice of the new millinery modes, and are being sold at their regular prices—standard throughout the country.—Adv.

YOUR FIRST NAME

Its Origin and the Famous Folk Who Have Borne It

CORNELIUS CORNELIA

Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi, whom the world has honored, most famous leader of the name, Miss Cornelia Knight, another famous woman of the name, and her life as an early advocate of the cause of the woman.

By FRANCES MARSHALL.

Saints and churchmen, painters, merchants, writers, capitalists, statesmen, adventurers, and other men of note have brought fame to the name Cornelia.

Yet in all the long years that have passed since the name was first used in Rome, no one has borne it more famously than Cornelia, far-famed mother of the Gracchi, who lived about 200 B. C.

She was the wife of Tiberius Gracchus, prominent in Roman politics, a man of great honor and worth. But he was much older than Cornelia and died, leaving her a young wife with two children.

All but three of them died—Cornelia, Tiberius Gracchus, and Caius Gracchus. Cornelia, the mother, decided to vote for her life as a widow.

She was still the mother of the Gracchi, and she was still the mother of the Gracchi.

These, said Cornelia, simply pointed to her children, "Are my jewels."

When Cornelia died, after the marriage of her namesake and daughter, to the celebrated general, Publius Cornelius Scipio the Younger, used to say when the Vandals lived in Holland.

"I am still the mother-in-law of Scipio, not yet the mother of the Gracchi."

When her sons finally had made their name in the world, she had such fame that a monument was erected to the Roman matron bearing simply the inscription, "Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi," she was still the mother of the Gracchi.

And all their lives they acknowledged the debt they owed to her training and care.

When both the Gracchi had died, killed by the nobles, and considered martyrs by the people, Cornelia lived proudly on, never regretting, because of her husband's death, that she had made her home the headquarters of many of the greatest men of letters of her time.

It is said that she could speak of the death of her sons without sorrow, for she was proud of the life they had lived, and she was proud of the life they had lived.

And Cornelia was still the mother of the Gracchi.

There were other women of fame named Cornelia in ancient Rome. Cornelia was the name of the first wife of Julius Caesar, who was Pompey's first wife.

And Cornelia was the name of Pompey's second wife, a woman of great virtue and strength of character.

And Cornelia was the name of Pompey's third wife, a woman of great virtue and strength of character.

And Cornelia was the name of Pompey's fourth wife, a woman of great virtue and strength of character.

And Cornelia was the name of Pompey's fifth wife, a woman of great virtue and strength of character.

And Cornelia was the name of Pompey's sixth wife, a woman of great virtue and strength of character.

And Cornelia was the name of Pompey's seventh wife, a woman of great virtue and strength of character.

And Cornelia was the name of Pompey's eighth wife, a woman of great virtue and strength of character.

And Cornelia was the name of Pompey's ninth wife, a woman of great virtue and strength of character.

And Cornelia was the name of Pompey's tenth wife, a woman of great virtue and strength of character.

And Cornelia was the name of Pompey's eleventh wife, a woman of great virtue and strength of character.

And Cornelia was the name of Pompey's twelfth wife, a woman of great virtue and strength of character.

And Cornelia was the name of Pompey's thirteenth wife, a woman of great virtue and strength of character.

And Cornelia was the name of Pompey's fourteenth wife, a woman of great virtue and strength of character.

And Cornelia was the name of Pompey's fifteenth wife, a woman of great virtue and strength of character.

And Cornelia was the name of Pompey's sixteenth wife, a woman of great virtue and strength of character.

And Cornelia was the name of Pompey's seventeenth wife, a woman of great virtue and strength of character.

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And Cornelia was the name of Pompey's nineteenth wife, a woman of great virtue and strength of character.

And Cornelia was the name of Pompey's twentieth wife, a woman of great virtue and strength of character.

J. E. Cunningham & Co.

The Mammoth Cloak and Suit House

316 SEVENTH STREET

SPRING COATS

At a Special price \$10 for today

Q You must see these coats to appreciate their real value. They are in the cleverest styles shown this spring and in nobby and serviceable fabrics.

SPRING DRESSES

Special price \$15 for today

Q Just 100 sample Dresses in the daintiest and most striking effects. Wonderful values. Both women's and Misses' sizes. In a wide range of materials and in the new spring shades.



(Written Exclusively for The Washington Herald)

Blue and gray are the two colors of the spring. Of course the khaki colors, so-called—sand, putty tan, biscuit and all the rest of it—will be decidedly in vogue. But never are the shades of gray and blue that appear alone and in combination.

From Paris in the past few weeks, in news of the openings, word has been sent that these two colors are much favored. And every day one sees more and more of them here.

The grays that are fashionable are of lovely colors—gray with a tendency to blue, rather than the pink-gray shades. They are clear and colorful and, if properly handled, there is nothing of hardness or coldness in them.

Many names suggestive of the war have been given to these new shades. Among them are dreadnought gray, dark in shade, and battleship gray, which is lighter.

The blues in vogue are equally lovely in shade, and one can readily see that many of these gray-blue shades can be charming combined with plain blue for trimming.

Taffeta, in spite of its exceeding popularity last summer, is again in the vanguard of fashionable fabrics. It is so obviously a suitable fabric for summer wear that its renewed popularity is not to be wondered at. Very soft and especially suited to the full-skirted frocks of the spring.

Because of these same flaring frocks, the softer crepe and satin, including crepe de chine, are not to be featured very largely. They are not well adapted to the wider trend of fashion.

Blue serge is still in fashion, and it is trimmed with braid, with satin and silk and with embroidery. It has been decidedly fashionable for a year, but it seems to have lost nothing for this reason.

Fallie, under various names, still has fashion, although that, too, has been used for many months. But one gathers from the results of the Paris openings that many of the French dressmakers have found it a most appropriate fabric for their models. Poplin, too, is widely used and perhaps because it is newer it will be more used than faille as the warm weather advances.

Some of the French dressmakers are sending over shantung silk muslin, but usually these are for traveling and seaside wear rather than for any other use. They are especially comfortable and durable for summer traveling.

Organdy is perhaps the most fashionable of the thin fabrics, and yet is also a great deal used for afternoon and evening frocks. It is usually heavily embroidered with gold or silver threads, and in fashion, and it is shown in many unusual weaves—some of them of almost lace texture.

It is to be a season of plaids, too. Not the gay Scotch plaids, but black and white, blue and gray, brown and black combinations—most of them. There are already in evidence some smart incoats of black and white wool plaids, and checks, and I have seen one or two charming taffeta afternoon frocks of plaid—blue and white, brown and white, and black and white.

And in keeping with all this change and the demand for entertainment will be capricious. The configuration is not a favorable one for the stars of the season.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition has already indicated the season of the stars. The crowds are indicated for this month, but a sensational incident will take place.

Due to the scourge of Saturn the whole country is likely to suffer from severe storms this month. Cattle owners should guard against severe losses.

Agricultural conditions will be most unfavorable during the next few weeks. Blizzards and heavy snowstorms are prophesied. Extreme suffering among the poor of the cities is probable until late in the spring.

Strikes, predicted months ago, which have occurred, will prove but the beginning of labor troubles more perplexing than any that have taken place, the seers declare.

Startling discoveries will be made within a few weeks, those who read the stars foretell.

Persons whose birthdate it is should be careful of their health. Changes in business are augured. Young persons and those in love with luck.

Children born on this day probably will be kind hearted, generous and lovable. They may not be money makers, but they will find life pleasant. They are subjects of figures.

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WILSON TALK TOUR IN DOUBT.

May Abandon Campaign Plans Because of European Situation.

An announcement with regard to President Wilson's plans for making a campaign tour on his way to and from the San Francisco Exposition is expected to be made soon after the adjournment of Congress this week.

There have been evidences of increasing doubt that the President will make the March trip. Reports have been circulated that he believed the European situation too delicate to permit it.

Ronald Bureau, Nonolith Building, New York City.

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